



It has been Resolved, that all Advertisements which appear under the Signature of the Secretary to Government, or of any other Officers of Government properly authorized to publish them in the BOMBAY COURIER, are meant, and must be deemed convey official Notification of the Board's Orders and Regulations, in the same manner as if they were particularly specified to any Servant of the COMPANY, or others to whom such Orders and Resolutions have a Reference
BOMBAY CASTLE, 21st SEPTEMBER, 1792

JOHN MORRIS, SECRETARY.

Register of Sums deposited in the General Treasury at Bombay, on Account of the Estates of Military Persons deceased, to the 31st January 1811, also, those transferred, discharged and remaining unclaimed, under this date and not bearing Interest conformably to the Orders of Government dated the 3d of March 1809.

DATE WHEN DEPOSITED.	BY WHOM DEPOSITED,	ON ACCOUNT OF WHOSE ESTATES,	AMOUNT.	REMARKS.
1806, Dec. 6th	Lieutenant Colonel Richard Doel, Commandant of the 1st Battalion Native Infantry,	The Estate of the late Lieutenant John Robinson deceased, then belonging to that Corps,	800 0 00	Remaining unclaimed under this date.
ditto, 15th	Captain John Dufty, of the 2d Battalion 1st Regiment Native Infantry,	The Estate of the late James Castle, Conductor of Ordnance and Stores at Cannanore according to an account delivered by Captain Dufty,	89 3 10	
1807 Feb. 20th	John Robinson Town Adjutant	The Estate of the late Lieutenant J. Gibson of the 2d Regiment Native Infantry,	175 3 22	
1809 June 20th	Major Robert Lewis, Commandant Marine Battalion.	The Estate of the late Ensign Thomas Brown, of the said Corps,	47 1 95	Paid to John Hungerford Administrator on the 6th November, 1810.
Oct. 13th	Lieutenant Colonel Holmes,	The Estate of the late Captain Armstrong,	2798 2 26	
Nov. 9th	Lieut. Colonel John Bailie,	The Estate of the late Capt. Lieut. Shewcraft of Artillery.	436 3 17	
Dec. 28th	H. R. Whitecombe, Garrison Paymaster.	The Estate of the late Captain Wilkins, deceased,	652 0 00	Remains unclaimed under this date.
1810 April 17th	Thomas White Military Pay-master Gen.	The Estate of the late Sub Conductor Jordon,	1,002 0 00	
June 20	Savile Marriott Garrison Pay-master	The Effects of Ramsing deceased late a Naique in the 2d Battalion of the 7th Regiment, N. I.	363 0 00	
Sept. 14th	M. Kennedy Town Major,	The Estate of the late Lieut. Col. McDonald, of the 8th Regiment of Native Infantry,	682 2 80	

BOMBAY CASTLE,
ACCOUNTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
31st January, 1811.

ERRORS EXCEPTED,
J. ELPHINSTON, Accountant General.

FORT WILLIAM,

Public Department, January 9, 1811.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT all the Promissory Notes of this Government, standing on the General Register of this Presidency, from No. 591 to No. 1,200, of 1810-11, will be discharged at the General Treasury, on Saturday, the 23d of February next, on which day the Interest thereon will cease.

Published by Order of the Right Honble the Governor General in Council.
(Signed) A. TROTTER, Acting Sec. to Govt.

(A True Copy)

A. TROTTER,

Acting Sec. to Govt.

Published by Order of the Honble the Governor in Council
J. FARISH,

Deputy Sec. to Govt.

BOMBAY CASTLE,
31st January 1811.

TO BE SOLD

A GOOD

BUGGY

AND

HORSE.

ENQUIRE

AT THE COURIER OFFICE.

Bombay, 2d February, 1811.

ADVERTISEMENT.

PRGATE of the last Will and Testament, of Captain SAMUEL ADAM GREENWOOD deceased, late in the Military Service of the Honorable East India Company, on this Establishment, having been granted, by the Honorable the Court of the Recorder of Bombay, to SAMUEL SPROUE Esq. Surgeon, one of the Executors therein named; all persons indebted to the Estate of the said deceased, are therefore requested, forthwith to make payment of their respective debts to the said Executor, and those who may have claims thereon, to send in the same to him without delay.

Bombay January 26, 1811.

FOR SALE,

A handsome new large TENT, lined with red Broad Cloth and made up in the neatest manner with outer Walls complete and worthy to be inspected by any Gentleman wishing to purchase such an Article.

The Tent is pitched on the Esplanade near to the Well on the right going out of the Church Gate.

Bombay, 2d February 1811.

A CARD.

MESSRS. DE SOUZA AND CO. respectfully informs the Public that the Interest of Mr. ROZARIO DE QUADROS in their House ceased on the 21st December last.

Bombay, 1st February 1811.

ADVERTISEMENT.

BREGADIER GENERAL MALCOLM, having taken charge of the Effects of the late Captain N. P. GRANT of the 15th Regiment Native Infantry of the Bengal Establishment, hereby gives notice, that the sum arising from his Estate amounting to Bombay Rupees Six Hundred and Seventy Six, One Quarter and Seventy One Reas, has been deposited in the hands of the Sub Treasurer to the Government at Bombay.

JOHN MALCOLM,
B. G.

Bombay, 31st January 1811.

ADVERTISEMENT.

BRIGADIER GENERAL MALCOLM having taken charge of the Effects of the late Cornet ALEXANDER FOTHERINGHAM, of the 4th Regiment Native Cavalry of the Madras Establishment, hereby gives notice, that the sum arising from his Estate amounting to Bombay Rupees One Thousand, Two Hundred and Ninety Five, has been deposited in the hands of the Sub-Treasurer to the Government at Bombay.

JOHN MALCOLM,
B. G.

Bombay, 31st January 1811.

M^R. THOMAS KIRBY,

FARRIER.

MOST respectfully informs the Gentlemen of the settlement, that he is removed from the house at Girgon into the house next to his former house at Serampore.

THE
ABERDEEN SOCIETY

FOR THE BENEFIT

OF THE

CHILDREN

OF

Deceased Clergymen

OF THE CHURCH,

AND OF

PROFESSORS.

IN THE

University of Scotland.

Amount of Contributions at Bombay and Subordinates already published, Rs. 7,224 9 7

ADDITIONAL CONTRIBUTIONS AT BOMBAY.

John Easton Esq. Surgeon H. M. 47th Regt.	10 £	Rs.	80 0 00
A Member of the Society (5 Guineas per annum from its establishment in 1799 to 1810, including his former Subscriptions)	25 Guineas	"	250 0 00
Jon Stewart Esq. (2d Subscriptions)	5 £	"	40 0 00
J. Inverarity Esq.	5 Guineas	"	42 0 00
Capt. David Forbes H. M. 79th Regiment,	5 do.	"	42 0 00

JUST PUBLISHED
(IN 4to P. P. 760)
On Superfine English Paper,
PRICE SICCA RUPEES 64

VOL. I.
OF
THE WORKS
OF
CONFUCIUS;
CONTAINING

THE Original Text in the Chinese Character and an English Translation, with an explanatory Analysis of the various Chinese characters as they occur. To which are prefixed, the LIFE of CONFUCIUS, and an ACCOUNT of the most esteemed CHINESE WORKS.

BY J. MARSHMAN;
MEMBER OF THE ASIATIC SOCIETY;
SUBSCRIBERS.

The Hon'ble Jonathan Duncan Esq. 4 Copies
Sir James Mackintosh - 2 do.
Thomas Lechmere Esq. - 1 do.
R. Richards Esq. - 1 do.

Copies.			
Brigadier General John	1	C. Wren Esq.	1
Malcolm	2	Dr. Inverarity	1
Capt. Charles Pusey	1	Capt. William Cowper	1
W. T. Money Esq.	2	Capt. William Smith	1
Dr. Baird	1	R. Kitson Esq.	1
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John Smith Esq.	1	26th Regiment	1
Dr. Thorpe	1	J. Romer Esq.	1
Capt. Cole, R. N.	1	J. H. Bellas Esq.	1
N. de Lima e Souza Esq.	1	Capt. J. R. Carnac	1

A CARD.

TO be disposed of by Lottery an Assortment of Diamonds and other valuable Jewellery; a fashionable Chariot with a pair of handsome Horses and Harness and some valuable Paintings.

The Scheme of the above may be seen at Messrs J. MITCHELL & Co.'s, where the Tickets are also deliverable.

Bombay, January 26th 1811.

THE COURIER.

BOMBAY.

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 2, 1811.

On Wednesday his Excellency MIRZA ABUL HUSSAN, the Persian Ambassador to the Court of Great Britain, & His Excellency SIR GORE OUSELEY Bart his Majesty's Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to the King of Persia embarked on board His Majesty's Ship the Lion, proceeding to the Gulf of Persia.

The embarkation was attended with similar ceremonies and similar marks of honor to those which accompanied the landing of their Excellencies.

By a letter from Penang of 28th December 1810, we are sorry to learn that the Honorable Charles Bruce the Governor of Penang is dead.

ARRIVALS]—Captain Bond, Artillery.
Lieutenant Edgington, 9th Regiment.
Captain Campbell, 9th Regiment.
Captain Shuldham.
DEPARTURE]—Captain Thomas Anderson.



NAUTICAL CHRONICLE AND NAVAL REPORT.

BOMBAY.

January 29th Arrived Arab Grab Ship Caderry, Naquadah Abdulla Mahomed, from Muscat.

30th Sailed His Majesty's Ship Lion, Henry Headcote, Esq. Captain to Persia.

Ditto Hon'ble Company's Cruiser Mercury, Capt. D. D. Conyers, to Cutch.

Ditto Ship Fatty Abvaddod, Captain Charles Williams, to Buhire.

Arrived Ship Macaulay, A. G. Waddington, from Buffarah.

We learn by letters from Penang that the following ships from China left the former place on the 25th December. Their arrival therefore at Bombay may be daily expected, vizt. His Majesty's ship Chiffonne, giving convoy to the Asia, Thomas Henchman, James Drummond, Alexander, Gunjara, Friendship, Hope of Bengal and two Portuguese ships. The above ships left the Macao Pilot on the 30th November.

The Varuna, two Portuguese ships, one Brig and a Prize ship left Macao with the above fleet; but they separated in the night off Coch'n China, and we have not been able to make out whether they had, all or any of them, afterwards joined the fleet before it failed from Penang.

The Varuna arrived at Malacca on the night of 14th December; at which time there was a signal for three other ships.

The Portuguese ship Louis, one of the above convoy from China, arrived at Malacca on the 15th Dec. One Portuguese ship is said to have parted from her anchors in consequence of a gale off Pulo Aor, and to have been driven on the rocks and lost; all the crew were saved.

CALCUTTA.

JANUARY 12th.

The only arrival in the River during the past week is the Buffarah Packet. Captain Clements, from Bombay 25th November, and last from Point de Galie on the 5th of last month.

The Extra ships Midas and Sovereign, left Saugor on Tuesday last, on which day they received their dispatches.

Calcutta Intelligence.

CIVIL APPOINTMENT.
JANUARY, 5th 1811.

Mr. W. S. Waring, Collector of Cuttack.

JANUARY 12th.

From accounts from Benares, received yesterday we are sorry to find that the disturbances had not entirely ceased; and that the Inhabitants were still dissatisfied with the measures adopted towards them. The greater part of the people, however, seemed disposed to wait quietly, the result of the reference to Government, relative to the taxes to be levied on the houses and shops, which had created much alarm and consternation among them. In a few days we may expect to hear of every thing being settled to general satisfaction and the town restored to its former state of repose.

On Monday last, the first term for the present year was opened in the Supreme Court, when Dempster Hemming, Esq. barrister at Law, was duly sworn in as an advocate.

W. R. B. Bennett, Esq. of the H. C.'s Civil Service, was brought into Court under a charge of murder, for which he had been committed by the Magistrate of Rungpore. It was moved by Mr. Ferguson, that he should be released on bail, but the Court saw no sufficient grounds to grant the request till the affidavit of the Surgeon, who had examined the deceased was obtained; for which purpose a commission was ordered to be sent to Rungpore.

Yesterday R. M. Thomas, Esq. was appointed by the Supreme Court, Attorney for Paupers, in the room of Thomas Raban, Esq. deceased; Robert Howard, Esq. was at the same time admitted as an Attorney at law.

Madras Intelligence.

JANUARY 19,

GENERAL ORDERS BY GOVERNMENTS.

The Seringapatam Prize Committee assembled at this Presidency having fixed the 1st July next ensuing, as a convenient date for closing the proceedings and accounts connected with the distribution of the prize property; the Honorable the Governor in Council is accordingly pleased to notify for general information, that no claims to share in the Seringapatam Prize property will be received after the date abovementioned.

The Honorable the Governor in Council derives much satisfaction in publishing to the Army, the sentiments of distinguished approbation it has pleased the Right Honorable the Governor General in Council to record on the occasion of the late successful attack made on the Dutch possessions at the Island of Banda Neira, by the force employed on that service under the orders of Capt. C. Cole of the Royal Navy.

Extract from a letter to Capt. Cole, Commanding H. M. ship Caroline, under date 23d Nov. 1810.

I am directed by the Right Honorable the Governor General in Council to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 29th ult. relative to the late successful operations of the force employed under your command in the reduction of the Island of Banda.

The details of this brilliant achievement and of your arrangements for the administration and security of the Island, as reported by you and Captain Nixon to the Government of Fort St. George, have been communicated to His Lordship in Council, who observes with just admiration the judgment, ability and foresight manifested by you in the plan of attack; and the zeal, intrepidity and precision with which it was carried into effect, by the gallant Officers and men of the Naval and Military Service under your direction. His Lordship in

Council considers the rapid conquest of a place so strongly fortified by nature and by art, in the face of a superior force, without the loss of a man, as forming a singular event in the annals of British enterprise, reflecting a peculiar degree of credit on your professional skill and affording an extraordinary instance of discipline, courage and activity, on the part of the Officers and Men under your command.

The Governor General in Council considers the eulogium which you have bestowed generally on the attachment of the H. C. Troops employed on this occasion, and especially on the conduct of their commanding officer Captain Nixon, and of Lieut. Yates and Ensign Allen, to be highly honorable to them; and has directed the expression of his distinguished approbation to be conveyed to them generally and individually through the channel of the Resident at Amboyna.

It is probable that an opportunity for forwarding letters to England, will occur, in the course of the present month—which we mention for the information of our Readers at the Out-stations.

BOMBAY.

MARRIAGE.]—On the 23d ultimo, by the Reverend Arnold Burrows, Lieut. Josiah Stewart of the Madras Establishment to Mrs. Thomas Malcolm.

BIRTH.]—On the 26th ultimo, the Lady of William Crawford, Esq. of a son.

BENGAL.

MARRIAGES.]—At Berhampore, on Monday 7th instant, by the Reverend Doctor Ward, Major Fagan, Deputy Adjutant-General, to Miss Lawrie.

At Keirah, in Bundelcund, on the 12th ultimo, Lieutenant William Sivright, of the 8th Regiment Native Cavalry, to Miss Ann Martindell, daughter of Lieutenant Colonel G. Martindell, Commandant at that station.

At Cawnpore, on the 26th ultimo, by the Reverend Mr. Corrie, Mr. John Jones, to Miss Hannah Shaw.

DEATHS.]—On Tuesday afternoon, Thomas Raban, Esq. one of the Attorneys of the Supreme Court; justly lamented by his family, and by a numerous and most respectable circle of friends.—Mr. Raban's death was occasioned by the injury he received in being accidentally thrown out of his Buggy on the 1st inst.

At Boglepore, on the 1st instant, John Francis Hamilton, the Son of Sir Frederick Hamilton aged 4 months.

At Ferredpore, on the 26 ultimo, Mr. D. C. Mavrody, aged 52.

English Extracts.

LONDON.—SEPTEMBER 7.

Dispatches were yesterday received from Lord Wellington, dated the 18th ult.—The head quarters were still at Celerico, the enemy had not made any demonstration of an intention to attack our lines, and the whole of our army were in good health, excellent spirits, and fully prepared for any event.—Lord Wellington is reported to have transmitted to Ministers an intercepted letter from Bonaparte to Marshal Massena, on the nature of which it is evident that it was an answer to one from the latter to the former, in which he had solicited a reinforcement of at least 40,000 troops. In his reply, Napoleon expressed his hope to the following effect:—

"As to the reinforcement which you demand, it is impossible at the present moment to send you so many Troops." As far as it is practicable; you shall have ever possible assistance. In the mean time, you must bring the English to a general action. If you are victorious, the peninsula is our own. If you are defeated, which is not unlikely, you will at any rate so weaken the enemy, as to furnish yourself with the means of retreating to advantage."

It is added, that in consequence of this letter, Lord Wellington had sent to Cadiz for a reinforcement of 4000 men, which, at the date of the last dispatches, was daily expected to arrive—besides which, the formidable reinforcements which failed from Sithead on Friday last must by this time be far advanced on their voyage.

A Mail from Gottenburgh arrived yesterday. A body of French troops entered Rosstock on the 17th ult. and after their usual custom, demanded a heavy contribution; amounting in the first instance to 100,000 rix dollars, which they afterwards reduced to 80,000; but the inhabitants being unwilling or unable to pay such a sum, the enemy seized upon all the magazines in which any colonial produce was to be found, and the whole had been put under seal, waiting the arrival of Bourienne, whose talents at adjusting such a business are sufficiently well known.—The King of Denmark is said to be highly offended at not being chosen Crown Prince of Sweden; and to have forbidden his subject, the Duke of Holstein-Augustenburg, to accept the nomination, in case of its being offered to him. His jealousy of the Duke is even said to have gone so far as to have led him to put him under arrest for a few days. What, then, will his Danish Majesty say to the election of Bernadotte? With such an ally as Bonaparte, and such a neighbour as Bernadotte, how long he may calculate upon retaining his political existence we will not pretend to determine, but he cannot be unmindful that Bonaparte has other Generals besides Bernadotte, whom he must provide with kingdoms, in order to preserve the Crown of France upon his own head.

—One of the articles in the Continental Papers says, that (as a part, doubtless, of Bonaparte's new system) Servia is to be transferred to Austria, and that this is the subject of the negotiation now carrying on by Count Metternich at Paris.

Orders were received on Monday at Plymouth to fit out all the men of war that were in a state of forwardness, with all possible dispatch. The utmost activity of course prevails at that port.

Brigadier General Walker has failed on an Expedition with Sir Home Popham; the North of Spain its mentioned as the destination.

Besides Generals Sir William Erskine, Hay, and Lumley, Brigadier General Cotton lately failed with the fleet for Portugal.

BONAPARTE AT HIS LEVEE.

At late Court Circle of Bonaparte's General Armstrong introduced several American Gentlemen, one of whom being understood by the Emperor to have just returned from England, his Majesty addressed him to the following purport:—"Do you think the British will permit your vessels to sail the ocean? You see that I have removed their apologies for obstructing your commerce. To be a great Nation, you should sustain your flag, and sustain it by your cannon." This, our informant states to be a literal translation of Bonaparte's words, as well as he could collect them from his accustomed rapid delivery. The last sentence Bonaparte pronounced with that peculiar emphasis which marks the decision of his tone and manner.

Bonaparte asked Gen. Armstrong whether he was not going home, and when Congress would meet—and then passed on to another part of the circle. The Empress was present at this circle, and our informant states, that her pregnancy is quite apparent. Her figure he describes rather as approaching to en bon point rather than to the slender and the delicate, as we have heretofore understood. Altho' so young, there is something very decided and commanding in the whole manner of Maria Louisa. She appears to be a woman who, according to the common phrase, "has a will of her own." Bonaparte is exceedingly attentively to her. That attention, indeed, is said to have produced a very perceptible change in his disposition towards business. Bonaparte is and has been ever since his marriage more engaged in pleasure, and much less in his closet than he had been at any former period of his life. All his leisure hours are spent with the Empress in reading, in rural amusements, and at the Theatres. His corpulency increases considerably, but still he appears capable of the utmost activity.

The following is the substance of a Letter we received yesterday morning from Helligoland:—

"The French have now an army of 60,000 men in Prussian Poland? and it is generally thought, if the Emperor of Russia does not awake from his lethargy, and make active use of his time, that Bonaparte will be in St. Petersburg in less than six months. It is not supposed that the Danes will interpose any resistance or opposition: they have for some time past been successful in privateering, and that seems to be all they at present think about."

THE PILOT.—SEPTEMBER 8.

We have recently stated that the chief object of Bonaparte's present domestic policy is to destroy the Jacobin party; and that the appointment of Fouché, chief of that faction to the Government of Rome, which was but a kind of honourable sentence to exile, was to be attributed to this design. We afterwards stated in the authority of the French papers, that Fouché, we suppose, as a kind of mitigation of his disgrace, had been permitted to reside at Aix—and as we found that the Empress Josephine, so intimately connected with him in politics, resided there also, we conceived, that by permitting them to be together, Bonaparte wished to show how little he feared what they & their adherents could do against him.

We find, in a respectable Morning Paper, the following paragraph, which seems to confirm our statement, with the additional circumstances of a fabricated plot to involve the repudiated Empress and her Friend Fouché in the decided opposer of the divorce and the Austrian marriage, in total degradation and ruin.

The following is the extract of a letter from Paris dated the 1st of August.

"Fouché, once the terror of France, is now a close prisoner at Versailles. He was arrested at Aix, which was his Senapoterie."

It is said that the Ex-Empress is implicated in Fouché's fall, as that Lady had been on a visit to the disgraced Minister at Aix. His appointment to the Government of Rome was a

leston or New York. N. B. The quantity and qualities of each commodity composing the cargo of the vessel must be particularly specified, to carry into any of our ports of French, cottons, fish oil, dyestuffs, and cod, coffees and sugars of French Islands in America and Asia, cocoa, species of all kinds of the Dutch Islands, indigo, mahogany and ebony, and in short, all the merchandizes and colonial productions of the two Indies, which the exception of tobacco, and all articles whereof the importation into France is prohibited.

Under the obligation that there shall be exported by the said vessels from any of our ports of France an equal value to that of the said produce and merchandize at the moment of their arrival in France, and according to the price current at the port where the vessel shall arrive, the value to be exported shall principally consist of half, at least, in French wines and brandies, and the other half in woollen, silks, hemp and linen cloths, and other productions of our manufactures or of the French soil the exportation whereof is authorized by the laws. The compensation between the value of the exports and imports shall be regulated by the price current at the port of departure. From the permission of exportation are formally excluded wheat and all other kinds of grain, cheese and flour of all kinds.

Be it understood, 1. That the said vessel shall be exempted from the formality of the certificate of origin, 2. That the Capt. be the bearer of a letter from our Consul to our Minister of foreign relations, 3. That he shall bring with him the American journals of the day of his departure from the United States, 4. That previous to the landing of the produce and merchandize in France, the present permit shall be fear from the port of arrival for verification, to our Board of General Direction of the Customs.

It is our pleasure that, the aforesaid conditions being conformed to no molestation, or hindrance be given to proceedings of the captain, either in the course of his voyage on the part of our vessels of war, or French privateers, and those of our allies, or on his arrival in our ports, on the part of our officers of the customs; but that upon violation thereof, and case of the commission of any fraud whatsoever, the present permit shall be declared null and void, the vessel be confiscated, & the commercial house under whose security the may have entered France, be subject to such fine as shall appoint.

And for the stability and assurance thereof we have signed the present permit with our own hand, and carried it to be countersigned by our Ministers the Secretary of State.

Given at the Palace of St. Cloud, August the 11th, 1810.

(Signed) "NAPOLEON."

Granted Aug. 12. 1810. By the Emperor.

The Minister, Secretary of State, (Signed) H. B. Duke of BASSANO.

The Counsellor of State, Director General of the customs, (Signed) COLLIN DE SUSSIS.

The Minister of the Interior, (Signed) MONTALIVET.

The Minister of Marine and Colonies, (Signed) COLLIN DE SUSSIS.

Examined by me, Consul at —, the vessel having loaded at —, &c."

VARIETIES.

Professor Leslie's discovery of a new method of making Ice, proceeds upon the principle that the rarefaction of the air makes the absorption of heat requisite to maintain the same apparent temperature, and that if it cannot be got in sufficient quantity to be absorbed the temperature must diminish—Put, therefore, within the receiver of an air pump a saucer or

some such vessel filled with sulphuric acid, and place above it a vessel filled with water, (glass vessels are best and a ring with three feet convenient to support the vessel with water at some little height above the acid). Exhaust the air pump, the water will be freezing in about 20 minutes, and become a lump of Ice in no long time; a pound of acid may in this way in the course of a day make ten or twelve pounds of Ice, and after this is done it will still not have imbibed from the rarified medium of the receiver much water—when it becomes too weak it is only necessary to boil it till the water is expelled and it is then fit again for work. The whole duty it performs is imbibing the watery vapours that rise from the water in the exhausted receiver, and it thus becomes hotter while the water freezes—Two or three turns of the piston to maintain the exhaustion will be proper to promote the freezing.

CALCUTTA LOTTERY.

SECOND DAY'S DRAWING.

MONDAY, JANUARY 7, 1811.

No. 450 a Prize of 20,000 Sicca Rupees.
No. 5374 a Prize of 5,000 Sicca Rupees.

Prizes of 100 Sicca Rupees each

17	40	213	216	217	224	229
301	360	440	591	633	713	739
760	793	843	910	913	961	
1107	1180	1204	1339	1389	1455	1562
1659	1681	1750	1809	1869	1930	1940
1941	1978					
2102	2161	2182	2196	2341	2409	2442
2481	2618	2626	2708	2785	2978	2991
3005	3016	3137	3245	3363	3382	3391
3430	3432	3462	3533	3537	3630	3695
3697	3766	3803	3873	3892	3935	3936
3956	3959	3988				
4018	4039	4095	4289	4319	4361	4483
4496	4518	4519	4621	4651	4691	4745
4805	4840	4841	4844	4858	4992	4994
5097	5208	5216	5224	5298	5340	5390
5392	5422	5504	5513	5529	5618	5638
5646	5648	5741	5781	5809	5812	5835
5950	5952					

THIRD DAY'S DRAWING.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 10, 1811.

Nos. 1209 and 5701 Prizes of 10,000 Sicca Rupees each.

Nos. 2333 2355 and 4357. Prizes of 1,000 Sicca Rupees each.

Prizes of 100 Sicca Rupees each.

44	63	87	144	156	278	287
316	468	507	550	596	599	606
695	748	752	812	895	908	983
1003	1116	1236	1322	1327	1329	1368
1446	1521	1558	1595	1778	1863	1871
1912	1924	1942	1945	1970		
2012	2063	2166	2150	2174	2233	2335
2425	2443	2507	2511	2542	2587	2590
2696	2726	2734	2748	2875	2942	2952
3043	3127	3183	3188	3259	3303	3305
3348	3501	3555	3606	3653	3707	3735
3763	3805	3815	3833	3877	3895	3927
3953						
4007	4026	4214	4257	4286	4387	4412
4131	4453	4459	4533	4548	4634	4734
4780	4797	4869	4895	4897	4961	
5034	5080	5093	5246	5327	5330	5356
5367	5568	5576	5583	5643	5749	5773
5885	5948					

BOMBAY:—Printed for the PROPRIETORS by SAMUEL RANS, Number 7, Forbes Street.

farce; as, according to an Imperial Decree of July last, the Governors of Rome and Florence were to be Princes of the Blood.—(Morning Chronicle.)

It was recently stated in an article under the head of Leghorn, that the Duke of Otranto (Fouche,) had arrived in that city on the 2d of August; but this we believe was a mistake for the Duke of Placentia (Lebrun,) who is actually in that country.

The following letter, which appeared in the Morning Chronicle of this day, from a peculiar source to that paper, confirms all our statements upon the relative situation of our armies in Portugal:—

“Lisbon, August 22. We are tolerably easy now, and entertain little fear for the result of a battle, should it take place, though we cannot help looking with anxiety to our brave army. As yet, thank Heaven, they are free from every disorder; but the worst part of the season has not arrived. Their position, is excellent in every respect.

“Not to the French: daily accounts arrive here of their sickness, and their hospitals, it seems, are completely filled.—The number of invalids is quoted in a letter from headquarters to a friend, at 25,000 and upwards. The enemy has not made any material movement in the main body, but the peasants say that a great number of his sick have been sent back to Salamanca in waggons.

“You have heard, no doubt, of the numerous and increasing desertions in Massena's army. Massena has, in consequence, published a pardon to all such as shall return within a given period, which I understand is in the possession of the Commander in Chief. It is in very blind language, and purports to be a pardon to all those who have quitted the camp for purposes of private convenience. I do not mention this with certainty, as it has not been seen in Lisbon.

“Nearly all the peasantry are soldiers, for though they have not all of them muskets, they have staves with iron heads, and they harraß the skirts of the French army with great success. The dead bodies of those they take or kill they hang in the trees as a warning, until the British take them down and bury them.

“Postscript, Aug. 23.—Nothing new from the army. We do not expect any important movements on the other side.

THE MORNING POST.—SEPT. 8, 1810.

No further dispatches from Lord Wellington had arrived at a late hour last night; but all the private advices received by the last conveyance, speak in the highest terms of the excellent condition of our army, and the declining state of that of the enemy.

An interesting account of a very sharp action fought by a part of Romana's army with a division of the enemy is given in another part of our Paper.—The loss of the French, in killed and wounded, is stated to exceed that of the Spaniards; but the latter lost more in prisoners. Though the Spaniards were obliged to fall back, their courage and confidence seemed increased, and Romana was encouraged by the result to determine upon a speedy renewal of the attack.

By the ship Flora, arrived at Exmouth from Oporto, advice has been received which confirm the former accounts of the sickly and unprovided state of the French army, with the addition that previous to her sailing upwards of 5000 of the enemy had deserted to our army.

Mr. Payne, the Banker, who on Thursday fought with a Captain Clarke, we are sorry to state, died yesterday morning. Mr. Payne had a fortune of 14,000l. per annum, and has left a wife and four children. He was nephew to Mr. Creevy, M. P.

SPAIN.

ACTION BETWEEN THE SPANISH AND FRENCH.

Head quarters, Army of the Left Camp on the Heights of Salva Tierra de los Barrios, August 23, 1810. Shortly after General Reguier had evacuated Estremadura, his Excellency the Marquis of Romana turned his attention to clearing the posts which the enemy placed on the left bank of the Tagus; this service was executed by General O'Donnell, with his usual zeal and activity. In one of the posts which he destroyed at Alconeta the enemy lost 200 men, of which number 80 privates and two Officers were taken prisoners. Whilst these operations were successively carrying on towards Talavera, his Excellency received intelligence from intercepted letters, and from officers recommended to observe the movements of the enemy, that a division was detached from the corps of Mortier, and was advancing from Seville, under the command of General Gera, in force 6000 or 7000 infantry, and 500 or 600 cavalry, to over-run Estremadura, and cut off the division of

Ballaferos, stationed at Xeres de los Cavallos. In consequence of the information, his Excellency determined to attack and cut off the retreat of this division of the enemy, and for this purpose ordered the cavalry, and the vanguard, under the command of General Carrera, to advance from Campo Mayor to Bacarota, on which point Ballaferos had been previously directed to fall back, whilst his Excellency proceeded with the first division, commanded by General Garcia, in order to form a combined attack on General Gera's corps, which had on the 3d instant occupied Xeres and Burgillos.

On the approach of our divisions, the enemy concentrated his force at Zafra, from whence the well-directed and rapid advance of our troops obliged him to retreat precipitately, to Llerena. The vanguard, 3d division, and cavalry immediately proceeded to Bienvenida, with orders to watch the movements of the enemy, to reconnoitre his position near Llerena, but on no account to bring on or hazard an action, until the arrival of his Excellency with the reserve.

On the morning of the 11th, the reserve reached Bienvenida, after a most rapid march from La Parria. It was his Excellency's intention to refresh the troops at Bienvenida, and there await the reports of Generals Mendizabal, Ballaferos, and Carrera, who had received orders, that in the event of the enemy's wishing to bring on an action, they should fall back, and occupy a position a league in front of Bienvenida, on the road to Llerena, where they would meet the support of the 1st division, or reserve.

The very excellent arrangements that had been made, and the complete and efficient state in which the division had been placed, and our superiority in number of every arm to that of the enemy, inspired us with the greatest confidence, and afforded well-grounded hopes of obtaining not only a victory, but of completely cutting off the retreat of the enemy to Seville.

On the arrival of his Excellency at Bienvenida, he had the mortification to learn that General Ballaferos, impelled by an ardent thirst for glory, and inspired with a confidence of success (not a little increased by the ardour and impatience of his troops to close with the enemy) did not decline the proffered combat.

Lieut. Gen. Mendizabal, who commanded, finding the division unexpectedly engaged, and listening only to the dictates of his own feelings, and, perhaps, deeming a retreat at the moment that his left was committed in action, hazardous, animated the Troops to a general attack on the enemy.

The enemy commenced his attack with light Troops, on the right of the line. This was meant merely to make his real attack, which he directed against the left of the line, towards which he pushed on, with great rapidity, 2 strong columns, and at the same time advanced 3 columns supported by a reserve, against the centre of the line, where the right of Ballaferos's division united with the vanguard. The impetuosity of the enemy's attack was for some time repelled more by the gallantry of patriots, animated by the undaunted bravery and example of their chiefs, than by the advantage of their position.

The Spanish cavalry, led on by Gen. Carrera, charged that of the enemy in gallant manner, obliging them to retreat precipitately with considerable loss; but the impetuosity of our cavalry led them incautiously to attack some battalions of infantry, advantageously posted on ground little favourable to cavalry, and the consequence was, that the well-directed fire of the battalions obliged them to retire with some loss.

The enemy succeeded in forcing the centre of the line, at the same time that he defeated and turned the left flank of Ballaferos's division, which being unsupported by a second line of reserve, was in consequence unable to rally. Some confusion took place; some few regiments dispersed; disorder ensued, and the retreat became general. The enemy having turned the left of Ballaferos's line (which appears to have been the point that should have been particularly strengthened and guarded, from the moment that it was determined to risk an action, in order that the division, in case of a defeat, might be enabled to fall back towards Bienvenida) obliged them to retreat to Fugate de Centos, thus considerably diverging from the point d'appui, and thereby prevented from falling back upon, or receiving succour, from the reserve, with which his Excellency was rapidly ascending the abovementioned position in front of Bienvenida, in order to support the division which he then learned to have been engaged, but of whose fate or direction of retreat, no satisfactory or exact account had been then received.

The General in Chief, has not yet received details from Mendizabal or Ballaferos. Twenty of the enemy have been brought in here prisoners. It is supposed that the loss of

the enemy in killed and wounded, is at least equal, if not greater than ours; we have lost more prisoners than the enemy. In order to facilitate the function of the vanguard and third division with the reserve, his Excellency marched this division rapidly back to Los Santos de Maimuns, near which we met General Bruton, who had arrived from Merida, with 300 fresh cavalry, expecting to join in the general action meditated against the enemy.

From Los Santos, the reserve proceeded to this position, where we have been joined by a part of Ballaferos, division and a division of the cavalry.

Mendizabal is at Burgailon, and Ballaferos at Colera, to which points the dispersed soldiers are constantly repaiting.

This enemy has concentrated his forces at and near Zafra, his Excellency only awaits the arrival of General Don Carlos O'Donnell, with the 2d division, which yesterday reached, Almendralejo, as also the regiment of cavalry, of Bourbon, and another reinforcement of cavalry, which his Excellency expects to arrive from Portugal, to attack Gera's division, which, it is said, has been reinforced.

Judging from the state of this army, and their unbounded attachment to, and confidence in their Chief, and the ardent desire they evince to attack the enemy, the most favourable results may be expected from the next action.

I cannot omit detailing the particulars of the rapid march of the first division, nearly 8000 men with artillery, from La Para, to the position in front of Bienvenida, as it proves how great are the fatigues and privations which the Spanish soldier is capable of enduring. On the morning of the 10th, the first division, commenced its march from La Parra, after taking their meals, and proceeded by Feria to Zafra, and from thence by Los Santos, in the position in front of Bienvenida, when the necessity of rapidly returning to Los Santos, on order to facilitate the communication with Mendizabal and Ballaferos, prevented them from cooking their meals. Thus this division performed a march of 14 leagues in little more than 36 hours, without entering a house, during the greater part of which time, the Troops were exposed to a burning sun, on an extensive plain, where even water was difficult to be procured: and altho' several Officers and men fainted from excessive heat and fatigue, the march was performed and the and the privations endured, not only with resignation, but even with cheerfulness. The presence of the Gen. in chief, who is the idol of the Soldiers, contributed much to cheer and animate the troops.

Twenty prisoners have been brought in by a party of cavalry that were sent to reconnoitre the field of battle—they all state that the enemy lost more in killed and wounded than the Spaniards—but the latter much more prisoners. In one part of the field 150 of the enemy were found dead, and of the party that opposed them, only 57 were killed, in all parts of the field there more French found dead than Spaniards.

GIBRALTAR MAIL. FROM THE GIBRALTAR CHRONICLE, Aug. 18, PROCLAMATION.

Ferdinand VI. by the grace of God, King of the two Sicilies, Jerusalem, &c. Infant of Spain. Duke of Parma, Placenza, Castro, &c. Grand Hereditary Prince of Tuscany, to our beloved and faithful people of Sicily.

The ferocious enemy who threatens to invade this happy kingdom, and to bring amongst us desolation, flames, and death is carrying on his preparations. His pride supports him notwithstanding the want of confidence of the unfortunate victims of his depotism, which he intends to employ on this rash expedition. In vain does he try, with unequalled impudence, to pervert and misrepresent facts for the purpose of animating his soldiers and sailors; they all know the losses he has sustained, they all know, that to flight alone they are indebted for their lives, and they all see that the batteries on the Calabrian coast are their only asylum and protection.

Sicilians! Experience clearly shows you what an unlimited confidence you should repose on the heroic valour of our royal Navy, and in that of our august ally the King of Great Britain. To this moment they have baffled the enemy's attempts; and with unabated zeal and courage, they will continue to avert from our shores the dreadful evils with which you are threatened. But what brilliant results have you not a right to expect of cherishing in your own breasts the enthusiastic love and loyalty with which you are nobly animated, and join your assistance, exertions, and means, to the forces which we and our gallant allies oppose to the enemy. Then will victory be certain and your tranquillity ensured. The preservation of our holy religion, and of all the objects of your regard, and

the sentiments of love and attachment which you have always displayed towards our person, call for all your exertions.

Hold, then, yourselves in readiness to join, at the voice of your Sovereign and father, our troops and those of our faithful ally, the King of Great Britain, for the purpose of resisting the threatened invasion, and thereby securing this throne and its independence, and let your alacrity in obeying this call afford the enemy an additional proof, that making common cause with our allies the English, you follow our example, and comply with our will, and that, therefore, he will find, in all the inhabitants of this island, a general and unanimous determination to shed to the last drop of their blood, and to die with arms in their hands rather than submit to his abhorred yoke. Sicilians! Remember your former glory, and you shall be invincible.

FERDINAND.

Thomasa di Somma.
Palermo, 10th July, 1810.

To the NEAPOLITAN TROOPS to be employed upon the Expedition to Sicily.

Previous to the invasion with which our enemy threatens the kingdom of Sicily, he has issued several papers addressed to the Sicilians, calculated to extinguish the public spirit. This measure (not the least formidable of his weapons) shall not succeed here, as it perhaps did in their countries. Every one knows the profligacy of his principles, and the baseness of his conduct. On the other hand, those papers abound with absurdities, falsehoods, and exaggerations, which far from making any impression, excite on the contrary the disgust and contempt of men the least intelligent. The Sicilians who enjoy that happiness which is secured to them by a legitimate and liberal Government; the Sicilians who breathe nothing but loyalty and attachment to their adored Sovereign, and who are determined to join their exertions to the arms of their King, and of his august Ally, the King of Great Britain, convinced as they are that by thus defending their country, they give at the same time the strongest proof of loyalty to their august Sovereign; the Sicilians do not suffer themselves to be imposed upon by the ephemeral promises of fraud and falsehood, but, perfectly knowing their true interests, are all aware of the necessity of opposing the enemy's attempts with the utmost energy, and by all possible means, and will not allow their present tranquillity to be in the least disturbed. This sentiment pervades every class in the kingdom, renders it unnecessary for us to copy the absurdity of those papers; but the love which we bear to our brethren in the kingdom of Naples, and particularly to the unhappy victims so much against their own wills are to be employed in the invasion of Sicily, imposes it as a duty to point out the error into which the malice of their oppressor wants to lead them, in order to carry his wicked designs into execution.

Nothing is left untried in these Papers to misrepresent the intention, views, and operations of the English, for which purpose, no scruple is made to use the most violent language. By this manoeuvre the enemy hopes to gain two points, viz. that of inspiring the Sicilians with suspicion and diffidence of their Allies; and the most essential one, of persuading their troops, that they will meet no great resistance in their attempt upon Sicily, owing to the want of concert and harmony between this Government and the Allied Troops. We excuse ourselves from demonstrating to the Sicilians the falsehood of these malignant imputations. Every one of them knows, the Alliance happily established between the two Courts, is maintained by both, with the greatest earnestness, good faith, and candour; that this bond is every day drawing closer and closer; and that there being a common interest, viz. that of opposing the enemy, the same will direct, by one consent, all the operations carried on against him, so that the means of this Government, and of its Allies, are indistinctly employed, the plans of both Powers being thus uniformly combined.

But it is not so with our brethren in the kingdom of Naples, who, unacquainted with the happy state of Sicily, know nothing but what their wily oppressor gives them to understand. To these, then, we will address ourselves, and lamenting their unhappy fate, will never cease to exhort them not to suffer themselves to be thus grossly imposed on. Where is the so much talked of disunion? Where the diffidence? The British Government which has always given the clearest proofs of the interest it takes in the welfare of its Allies, omits no means in its power for the defence of Sicily, and this Government, which is guided by the same principles, and by sentiments of honour, and gratitude, conforming itself on every point, and with the same good faith and candour to its intentions, has nothing more at heart than to assist in car-

rying them into full execution, as the common safety is their only object. Advising, therefore, with each other, their land and sea forces act in concert, and this state of things, far from being exposed to any change, grows every day more consolidated, since there is no opposition of interests, nor any secondary views, but the only exclusive and interesting object of opposing the most unjust and cruel invasion. Do not then be credulous, nor suffer yourself to be imposed upon by false and groundless assertions. The union between this Government and its Allies is as solid as the cause they supported is just. Take care, also that you be not seduced by the dreadful promises made to you. The prisoners taken in the last naval engagements on the coast of Calabria, which have proved no less disgraceful to you than glorious to the allied forces, have stated that your oppressor has promised to indulge you for five days together with the plunder of the cities of this kingdom, if you succeed in making yourselves master of them. Unhappy men! How many incitements are employed to drive you to your ruin! This will certainly be your portion, if you basely consent to be the instruments of your oppressor's fury. The Sicilians are not afraid of you, and if you presume to attack them, well know how to make you repent of your rashness. They will know how to defend their holy religion, their beloved Sovereign, their country, and whatever is most dear to them, and by no means surprized that he now in his addresses to the Sicilians, breathes nothing but philanthropy, should promise to you the plundering of their cities, they trust they will be able, in concert with their allies, to renew the ancient examples of the national vengeance.—Do not then, we say it again, suffer yourselves to be seduced. This is the voice of the interest inspired by your fate, and since your melancholy situation requires the greatest exertions make them to shake off the heavy yoke imposed upon you, and recover your freedom by rescuing your country from the state of bondage under which she groans.

Messina, July 21.—His Majesty the King of the two Sicilies having been informed by the Excellency Lieut. General Denaro of the zeal and activity with which his Excellency Lieut. General Sir J. Stuart has provided for the security of the City of Messina, and the defence of this country against the common enemy, has charged Lieut. General Denaro, not only to express to Lieut. General Stuart his Majesty's unqualified approbation of all the measures adopted for that purpose, but also to make it known to the public at large.

The prizes lately taken off Cattaro by an English gun-brig have already arrived, the two gun-brigs are of an excellent construction, one has an 18 pounder mounted, and the other a 26 pounder. A boat armed with a brass 4 pounder and manned with 13 men, deserted last Thursday morning from the enemy and joined the British Squadron.

WAR OFFICE.—SEPTEMBER 7, 1810.

77th Regiment of Foot, Brevet-Major Duncan J. Cameron, from the half pay of the Independents, to be Captain of a company, vice Eyre, who exchanges.
7th West India Regiment, Captain the Hon. H. R. Pakenham, from the 9th Foot, to be Major, by purchase, vice Jenkin, who retires; Lieutenant Augustus Gwynne, to be Captain of a company, without purchase (with temporary rank), vice Turner, who resigns.
1st Ceylon Regiment, Lieutenant, French Gray to be Captain of a company, without purchase, vice Dalrymple, promoted.
Brevet-Major Duncan J. Cameron, of the 77th Foot, to be Lieutenant-Colonel in the Army.
Staff John Hughes, Clerk, late Brigade-Chaplain in Gibraltar, to be Chaplain to the Forces.
Commissions in the Tower Hamlets Militia, signed by the Lord Lieutenant.
1st Royal Regiment.—Daniel O'Meara, Esq. to be Captain, vice Ogil, resigned.
Commissions in the Northern Regiment of Oxfordshire Local Militia, signed by the Lord Lieutenant.
Lieutenant-Colonel the Hon. Thomas Parker to be Colonel; Thomas Toovey, Esq. to be Major.

PRICE OF STOCKS.—SEPT. 10.

Three per Cent. Consols	68. 67½	68
Five per Cent. Navy	99½	99½
Imperial Three per Cent. Anna	68½	68½
Imperial Ann. 25 years	6 18-16	6 18-16
India Bonds	22 23 prem.	22 23 prem.
Exchequer Bills	1 5 prem.	1 5 prem.
Quintum	3 dis.	3 dis.
Consols for Oct.	69½	69½

Law Report.

COURT OF KING'S BENCH MAY 25.
ASPLIN & LODOWICH.

Mr. Garrow prayed judgment on the Defendant. The circumstances of the case were briefly these:—On the 31st of December, 1808, the Plaintiff, who was a

Physician, a Magistrate, and a Captain of Yeomanry Cavalry, in Essex, and the Defendant, a Lieutenant on the Bombay Establishment, casually meeting each other, agreed to try the speed of their horses for a wager of 20l. The race was run, and the Plaintiff was distanced. The parties, with several of their friends, adjourned to a tavern after the toils and triumphs of the day. Their goodhumour lasted until nine o'clock, when a toast, given by the Defendant from the chair, so far offended a Clergyman, the Rev. Mr. Sumner, who was present, that he left the room. This was considered by the Chairman as a species of revolt, which he could not sufficiently discountenance, and he expressed pretty freely his opinion on the shabbiness of the proceeding. According to the statement of all parties, the time of expatriating on this topic was peculiarly unlucky. Just when the lecture on the Patron's want of magnanimity commenced, the two bottles, which had hitherto made their gyrations with perfect and repeated facility had arrived before the Plaintiff, who sat at the foot of the table; he felt it nothing more than his duty to vindicate his absent friend from the scandal of shrinking from good fellowship and good company, but in the interval he forgot to move on the bottle. The President expressed his sentiments on the folly of long speeches with rather too much spirit. He was answered by the Vice-President that there should be no dictator at their table, and that if the President did not know how to behave himself, he should be pulled out of the chair. After some further reasoning on both sides, the threat was put in force, not without considerable reluctance on the part of the Chairman, who lost his cravat, the skirt of his coat, and one of his sleeves in the encounter. Next morning Dr. Asplin coming to some recollection of what had happened on the night before, wrote to the Defendant, expressing his regret, and offering any apology that might not be inconsistent with a Gentleman's feelings. He was answered that no apology of any kind would be accepted; and the Defendant immediately prepared a number of placards, which he posted up in the principal towns of the neighbourhood, describing the Doctor as a bully and a coward. For this slander, an action was brought, and judgment was suffered to go by default.

In extension of the offence, a number of affidavits were produced, giving the Defendant the character of a peaceable and inoffensive man. Lord Ellenborough, on the whole of the proceeding, was of opinion, that the Defendant's conduct could not be justified. Nothing of his offence could be attributed to feelings warmed at the moment, as some days elapsed before the posting took place, and the very proper apology of the Plaintiff ought to have satisfied any injury which his honour might have sustained on the occasion.

Mr. Lodowich was then remanded into the custody of the Marshal, and ordered to be brought up for sentence on Wednesday next.

Louis, the ex-King of Holland, is said to have reached in safety the Baths of Toplitz, in Bohemia. Here he may rest, as long as it may suit the caprice of Napoleon. The reception of the son of Louis at Paris is announced in the *Moniteur* of the 23d of last month to have been so tender, as almost to have drawn "iron tears down Pluto's cheeks." But great as are the talents of this extraordinary character, it has never been imputed to him that he is made of such "melting stuff." He is stated to have addressed "the Prince Napoleon, Grand Duke of Berg," now about six years of age in the following manner:—

"Come my son, I will be your father, you will lose nothing by that. The conduct of your father wounds me to the heart; his infirmity alone can account for it. When you come to be a man you will have his debt and your own. In whatsoever situation my policy and the interests of my empire may place you, never forget that your first duties are towards me your second towards France. All your other duties, these even which regard the people I may confide to you, come only in the next degree."

There are here two grand points which Napoleon never fails to inculcate on the minds of those he deigns to favour. The first of duties with all men, according to the doctrine of Napoleon, are due to him—the second to France. The happiness of even the very people over whom this "Grand Duke" may at some time reign, are to be the third consideration only, in the scale of duty. What are the people of France, that to them is to be subordinate the happiness and interests of those nations of Europe which have fallen under the domination of an individual? What becomes of that universality of citizenship, of which Napoleon himself was once as loud an advocate as any member of the Convention? To this modern Buffon is due the primary duties of his subervient Monarchs—to the "Great Nation" is due the next concession—after which, the rest of the people of Europe may come in for what they can get. There is in this arrogant doctrine a degree of presumptuous, insolent absurdity that cannot fail of having an important influence on the minds of the people of the Continent.

The following correspondence has taken place between two Members of the Westminster Committee and Sir Francis Burdett:—
"Crown and Anchor Tavern, Strand, July 18.
"Sir—The Electors of Westminster having expressed an anxious desire to commemorate your liberation from the Tower, a Meeting was held at this place on Monday last

when it was resolved to have a Public Dinner on that occasion and Stewards were accordingly appointed.

"In consequence of a wish, universally expressed, that you would honour them with your company, the Stewards, at their first meeting, have desired us respectfully to solicit your attendance on that day, the 31st inst."

"We remain, Sir, your obedient humble servants,
"ROBERT HUTCHINSON,
"GEORGE FULLER."

"Sir F. Burdett, Barr. M. P."
"Piccadilly, July 19, 1810."

"Gentlemen—The Electors of Westminster do me great honour by their invitation, and they have sent to me through your hands, and I receive it with great pleasure. At all times and in all places, whether their representative or not, I shall always be found ready to do them any reasonable service in Parliament or out. To yourselves, Gentlemen, whom I well and personally know, I beg to return my best thanks; and I hope we shall spend a pleasant day together, on the 31st of this inst. July, unless the Commander in Chief, and a Secretary of State, should draw out a numerous army, with a train of artillery, to declare war in our streets against roast beef."

"I remain, Gentlemen,
"Your obedient and very hum. servt.
"FRANCIS BURDETT."

"Mr. George Fuller, & Mr. R. Hutchinson."

Friday evening the 20th July, a meeting was held consisting of the principal Bankers and Merchants of the City, for the purpose of taking into consideration the propriety and means of supporting such Merchants as were under temporary difficulties, and deserving of assistance. Among the Bankers who attended the meeting were Smith, Payne and Smith; Maisterman and Co.; Everett and Co.; Vere, Druce and Co. besides several others and a number of the most eminent Merchants. After some discussion, it was determined that a proposal should be made to the creditors of some of the houses under embarrassed, to receive the full amount of their several demands by four equal payments, in bill drawn at six, twelve, eighteen, and twenty-four months bearing interest. This proposal was immediately accepted, and a list of debts and assets, of which the following is a copy, was laid before the meeting:

Grave Sharpe, Fisher and Fisher	Debts.	Assets.
Rowlandson and Bates	503,000 0 0	631,342 15 7
Rowlandson, Isaac, and Co.	285,858 7 10	330,444 10 2
Hardy, Orley and Co.	288,608 7 6	330,432 0 2
John Goodiar	311,952 19 0	377,775 13 3
	381,052 12 9	487,209 9 9

L. 1,766,602 0 7 L. 2,167,404 8 11
Four of the most respectable merchant in the linen trade have been selected to superintend the affairs of the above parties, viz. Richard Ford, Sir Robert Graham, M. Shaw (of the house of Shaw and Fletcher) and another, whose name we have not been able to ascertain.

SPAIN AND PORTUGAL.

From the *Moniteur*, July 22d.

The English newspapers never were so full of false news as they have been for these fifteen days past; the reason is, that the English people were never more uneasy; the English government never stood more in need of deceiving them respecting the mad system which they follow, of wishing to struggle alone on the continent with France. The good sense of the English nation enables them to foresee the dishonour and destruction of their army in Portugal; they are convinced that the most fortunate event which could befall that army would be a catastrophe like that of Moore. The English are too much accustomed to calculate chances and events not to know that alone against France, they can, in such a contest, meet with only disasters, and obtain only disgrace. Men of sound judgment, like Grenville or Grey, are numerous in England; but they are at present without any influence.

Ministers, therefore, not being able to change the public opinion, endeavour, to deceive the people. For instance it is said that General Sebastiani has capitulated; this report is soon contradicted; but it is not less repeated in a thousand different ways; at one time it was a mule-driver, at another it was the master of a ship which had arrived at Cadiz, who brought these great news.—They also wish to occupy the minds of the people about the army of Lord Wellington; this army, it is said, amounting to the dreadful number of 24,000 English, has arrived at such a state of discipline, and the soldiers have so much confidence in their Commander in Chief, that they will be able to beat 70,000 Frenchmen, for it is proved that a British soldier is, for courage, worth at least four French grenadiers.

The French army says nothing; but it has invested Ciudad Rodrigo, opened the trenches, and is battering in breach. The cries of the inhabitants

of Ciudad Rodrigo are heard in Lord Wellington's camp, which is only six leagues distant; but all ears are shut against them. It was thus that the inhabitants of Madrid endeavoured to move Gen. Moore by their cries; but he also shut his ears against them, and Madrid was taken in his fight. And it was thus that very lately the inhabitants of Seville and Andalusia called their most faithful allies to their aid; and that Wellesley answered them according to the constant custom of his country, got out of the scrape the best way you

The following particulars respecting the affairs of Spain are positive.—That the French and English armies are in a fight of each other on the frontiers of Portugal.—That in this situation the French are investing Ciudad Rodrigo.—That the English do not attempt any thing towards giving succour to that city; and after all their boasting, they will be the laughing stock of Europe, if it is captured within the reach of their cannon.—The editors of the English newspapers turn and twist themselves in a thousand different ways; they intercept letters, copy libels on the infurrection, and wind themselves into every possible shape in order to induce the nation to believe, that the French armies in Spain are but a confused crowd without discipline; discouraged or incapable to act as soldiers, and commanded by chiefs who are ignorant and without any experience; that the only good troops are those of which the English, Portuguese and Spanish armies consist; but while all this is proclaiming by them, the English army, capturing Astorga, besieging Ciudad Rodrigo, Badajoz and Cadiz; capturing in Catalonia and Aragon, Lerida, Mequinensa and Hostalrich; the French army in Aragon is besieging Tortosa, and that in Catalonia, Tarragona. The French armies are carrying on five great sieges, and have just terminated 5 others; they occupy the provinces of Spain from the North to the South, and from the East to the West, and they every where repress the robberies which are excited by the intrigues of England.

This necessity felt by the English of deceiving the public respecting the real situation of things, leads them a great way; they published pretended letters from the Emperor Napoleon to the former Queen of the Two Sicilies; ridiculous letters, in which the Emperor Napoleon is represented as making humble apologies to that furious woman; and while they are printing such absurdities, their cannon of alarm is sounding throughout Sicily, and the Neapolitan navy are covering themselves with glory in the presence of their king, by beating the Anglo Sicilian fleet.

Respecting the affairs of the continent, they publish at one time, that they are going to have peace with Russia; that a war between France and Russia is going to break out, and that a new coalition is about to be formed; at another that the Emperor Napoleon is forming such or such a project against the tranquillity of Russia, &c.

The great Powers of the Continent are daily drawing tighter the knot by which they are united; they are daily becoming more convinced of the folly of fighting for the English. When Ciudad Rodrigo is captured, the catastrophe will be more imminent for England.—And it will then be necessary to call to the help of the state men who are more prudent, and who are better acquainted with the nature of the resources and of the strength of their country, and therefore more moderate. Such men will be sensible of the urgent necessity of liquidating the national debt, of calming their passions and of giving peace to the world. But never will such results be obtained from presumptuous and ignorant men, who mistake what is well known by every coffee-house waiter in Europe, viz. the influence of the English at sea, and their weakness on land!

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

ABDICATION OF THE KING OF HOLLAND.

THE KING TO THE LEGISLATIVE BODY.

Gentlemen;—I charge the Ministers, met in Council, to present to your Assembly the Resolution to which I have been myself driven by the military occupation of my capital. The brave soldiers of France have no other enemies than those of the common cause of Holland and myself. They should have been, and ought to be, received with all possible regard and attention; but it is, nevertheless, true that in the actual situation of Holland, when an entire army, a crowd of Custom-house officers, and the National Army itself were placed out of the power of the government—when every thing, with the exception of the capital, may be said to be under the order of a foreign officer, I was bound to declare to Marshal the Duke of Reggio, and the *Chargé d'Affaires* of the Emperor, that if the capital and its district were occupied, I shall consider that proceeding as a manifest violation of the laws of nations, and those rights that are deemed most sacred among men. It was this that induced me to refuse the Custom-house officers admission into Muiden, Naarden, and Diemer. I had a right to do so, inasmuch as the treaty only authorizes the presence of the Custom-house officers on the sea coasts, and at the mouths of the rivers.—On the 16th of last month, I received, through the *Chargé d'Affaires* of his Majesty the Emperor, an assurance, that it was by no means his intention to occupy Amsterdam; and this led me to hope that the conditions of which had been imposed by his

(Continued in the Supplement.)

BOMBAY:—Printed for the PROPRIETORS, by SAMUEL RANS, No. 7, Forbes's Street.

WHERE ADVERTISEMENTS, AND ARTICLES OF INTELLIGENCE, WILL BE THANKFULLY RECEIVED.

Subscribers about to change their Stations, are requested to give Notice thereof to the PROPRIETORS, who will pay due attention to their Order.

PUBLIC . ADVERTISEMENT.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT the Hon'ble the Governor in Council will, on Tuesday the 12th Instant, at noon, receive Sealed Proposals for the supply of Boat Tonnage for the Conveyance of Public Stores to the Northward.

The tender to specify the rate at which the different descriptions of Boats will be let per Surat Candy:

Further information will be afforded to the Parties tendering, on application to the Quarter Master General's Department.

The tenders to be endorsed "Tenders for Boat Tonnage".

By Order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council,
F. WARDEN,
Chief Secretary to Govt.

BOMBAY CASTLE,
8th February 1811.

શ્રીરકીર. ની. જા. રી. ૪૫૫૨

એવીજે. શરફારી. શરેનજામ. હૃતર. દશામાં. લેજનવા. શાહુ. ખાટો. નોજી. આપવા. શાહુ. જનદ. પ્રીતિ
હાં. પરપોજી. આપશે. તે. હનરાખલ. ગવરનર. કોશખમો. તા. ૧૨ મી. મંગલવારને. દીને. લેશે. ✽
હરમેક. જાતની. ખાટો. હશે. તેનો. ભાવ. દર. શુરતી. ખાડીનો. પરપોજીમાં. લખવો. ✽
એ. શીવાએ. વદતુ. કુવાટર. માશતર. જનરાલ. એહતને. તાંહાં. પુઠાથી. માલમ. થારો. ને. પરપોજી. ✽
હુપર. લખયુજે. એ. પરપોજી. ખાટ. નોજી. આપવાનુકે. તા. ૮ મી. જેઠવારી ૧૯૧૧ અંગારેજ. ✽

R. T. GOODWIN,

Secretary to Govt.

In the Office of Country Correspondence.

BOMBAY CASTLE, 8th Feb. 1811.

श्री

ਭਜਨ ਸਾਹਿਬ ਸ੍ਰੀ ਗੁਰੂ ਗ੍ਰੰਥ ਸਾਹਿਬ ਜੀ

યે જીને જનમ જી જનમ મનિ તન જી રોહન્યા પયા મનિ તાં શ્રે જી મે જી આપયા જી ઘં ઘં મે રૂં પ્ર
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 ય નં ૧૮ ૧૧ ય મે જી

R. T. GOODWIN,

Secretary to Govt.

In the Office of Country Correspondence.

BOMBAY. CASTLE, 8th Feb. 1811.

COURIER PRESS.

ADDITIONAL SUPPLEMENT TO THE BOMBAY COURIER.

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 2, 1811.

FORT WILLIAM,

PUBLIC DEPARTMENT, DECEMBER 31.

THE Public are hereby informed, that the Sub-Treasurers at Fort William, Fort St. George, and Bombay, are severally authorized to grant Certificates or Acknowledgements, entitling the Proprietors of them, or their Representatives, to receive the Promissory Notes of the Government, on the terms hereinafter to be specified.

1. The Acknowledgements in question will be issued in exchange at par, for the Principal and Interest, or for the Principal only of the Eight per Cent Loan Obligations of the Bengal Government, at present outstanding.

2. Acknowledgements will be granted in the same manner in exchange for the Eight per Cent Loan Obligations of the Government of Fort St. George, at present outstanding; at the rate of 360 Arcot Rupees (equivalent to Calcutta Sicca Rupees 335. 172) per 100 Star Pagodas.

3. Acknowledgements will also be granted in exchange for the Eight per Cent Loan Obligations of the Bombay Government at present outstanding; at the rate of 108 Bombay Rupees per 100 Calcutta Sicca Rupees.

4. The Proprietors of any of the Obligations above described, will be at liberty to receive payment of the broken interest which may be due at the period of Subscription, in Cash at the different rates, or by Bills to be drawn on the Court of Directors; provided, in the latter case, the interest shall be the sum of Fifty Pounds Sterling.

5. The Certificates or Acknowledgements of the Governments of Fort William, Fort St. George and Bombay, which shall have been issued under the terms of the Advertisement of this Government, published in the Calcutta Gazette of the 31st of August 1810, together with the interest which may be due thereon, will be received in Subscription to the present Loan, at either of the Presidencies, at par.

6. The public Securities of the Governments of Fort St. George and Bombay, will be received in exchange for the Acknowledgements in question, on application at those Presidencies respectively.

7. Acknowledgements will not be granted under the present Advertisement for any smaller sum than 1000 Calcutta Sicca Rupees, nor will any such Acknowledgements be granted otherwise than in sums of even Hundreds.

8. The holders of the Government Securities, who may be desirous of exchanging their Notes for such Acknowledgements, will have the option of paying or receiving the fractional part of 100 Calcutta Sicca Rupees in Cash.

9. None of the Government Securities above described will be received in Subscription to the present Loan after the 30th of April next, nor will any of those Securities which have already been notified for payment, or which may hereafter be advertised for payment, be received in Subscription to the Loan, after they shall have been so advertised.

10. Subscriptions to this Loan will be received at the General Treasuries at Fort William and Fort St. George, either in Cash, or in the Treasury Notes of the Bengal Government, at a discount of two

per Cent, that is, for every sum of 102 Sicca Rupees, an Acknowledgement will be granted, entitling the Proprietor to a Promissory Note to be issued on the terms of the present Loan.

11. Subscriptions to this Loan will be received at Bombay, in Cash at par, that is for every sum of 108 Bombay Rupees, an Acknowledgement will be granted for 100 Calcutta Sicca Rupees.

12. The Sub-Treasurer at the Presidency where the transfer or Subscription is made, will grant the Proprietor an Acknowledgement for the amount, in Calcutta Sicca Rupees, at the rates of exchange above specified, bearing interest at the rate of Eight per Cent per Annum, from the date of such Acknowledgement to the 30th June 1811.

13. The Interest which may be due on the Acknowledgements on the 30th of June next, will be paid at either of the Presidencies in cash, at the rates of exchange above mentioned, or the amount will be added to the Principal, the holder of the Acknowledgements receiving or paying, at his option, the fractional part of 100 Rupees in Cash, so that in all cases, the Notes ultimately to be granted by the Public Officers, may be for sums in even Hundreds of Calcutta Sicca Rupees.

14. The Acknowledgements, after the Proprietor shall have received the interest due to the 30th June next, are to be transmitted to the Deputy Accountant General at Fort William, to be exchanged for a Promissory Note or Notes, not being less than 1000 Calcutta Sicca Rupees each, in even Hundreds of Calcutta Sicca Rupees, and to bear date the 30th day of June 1811, which Notes will be Numbered and Registered in the order in which the Acknowledgements are presented at his Office.

15. The Accountant General at Fort St. George and Bombay will, on application from the holders of Acknowledgements, transmit them to the Accountant General in Bengal, to be exchanged for Promissory Notes, free of every expense whatever. The Proprietor however must in every such case either receive the interest due on the Acknowledgement in cash, or subscribe in the manner above mentioned before the Acknowledgement be transmitted to Bengal, and must also express thereon the number and amount of the Promissory Notes which he would wish to receive in exchange for it, and which will be issued accordingly to the amount of the Acknowledgement, for any sums in even Hundreds of not less than 1,000 Calcutta Sicca Rupees.

16. The Notes of this Loan shall not be paid off without a previous notice of sixty days being given to the public, by an Advertisement to be published in the Calcutta Gazette. Such notice shall be considered as equivalent to a tender of payment at the period appointed for the discharge of the Notes so advertised for payment, and all interest thereon shall cease from the expiration of that period.

17. The Promissory Notes to be so granted, shall be numbered and placed upon the General Register or the Registered Debt of the Bengal Presidency, and the Principal shall be payable in cash in Bengal only.

18. The Notes shall be advertised for payment according to the order of priority in date and number in which they

shall have been placed upon the General Register. But all Notes advertised at the same time for payment, shall become payable on demand without regard to priority, at the expiration of the notice; Government shall also be at liberty to advertise other Notes for payment without waiting for the expiration of pending notices; and to discharge the Notes, so subsequently advertised, at the expiration of the notice relating to them, notwithstanding the holders of Notes, comprised in prior Advertisements, may have omitted, by themselves, or their Attorneys duly authorized, to apply for payment.

19. It is clearly to be understood, that purchases by the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund, and transfers of the Notes of the present Loan into any future Loan in the manner hitherto used, shall not be considered as infringements of the stipulation in the preceding clause, with respect to priority of payment.

20. It is moreover declared that should this Government, or the Honorable Court of Directors see reason at any time to grant to the holders of this Loan a remittance to England for the Principal of the Notes of this Loan, by Bills to be drawn on the Honorable Court of Directors either generally, or to a limited amount; or, if under any future arrangement for the transfer of debt contracted by the present Loan, either in whole or in part, to any Fund or Securities to be created by the Honorable Court of Directors in England; any part of the said debt shall, at the desire, or with the consent of any Creditor, be so transferred; the partial payment of the debt, in either of these modes, shall not be considered, as an infringement of the stipulations in the preceding clause to discharge the Notes of the Loan in the order of their number and date.

21. For the accommodation of the Proprietors of Notes, residing at Fort St. George or Bombay, it is hereby provided that, on application to the Accountant General at either of those Presidencies, they shall be entitled to have the Original Note issued by the Bengal Government exchanged for another Note for the same sum in Calcutta Sicca Rupees, and of the same tenor in every respect, or to have different Notes consolidated into one or more larger Notes, or to have their Notes subdivided into smaller Notes, (not being for less than 1,000 Calcutta Sicca Rupees each,) on payment of the established fees of Office.

22. The Interest on the Promissory Notes shall be payable half yearly, on the 31st of December and the 30th of June, from year to year, until the Principal shall be discharged, or until the interest shall cease on the expiration of the notice of payment, as expressed in the 19th clause; and it shall be optional with the proprietor of the Notes to receive payment of such interest in cash, either at Fort William, Madras, or Bombay, or by Bills to be drawn on the Honorable Court of Directors, at the Exchange of Two Shillings and Six Pence per Calcutta Sicca Rupee, payable Twelve Months after date; provided always in the latter case that the interest, for which Bills may be so required amount to the sum of Forty-five Pounds Sterling at the

least; and no Bills will be granted for any smaller amount.

23. The Proprietors of Notes who may require the interest to be paid at Fort St. George, shall be entitled to receive payment at the Presidency in cash, at the Exchange of 335. 172 Calcutta Sicca Rupees per 100 Star Pagodas; or if the holder of a Note at that Presidency, be desirous at any time of receiving the interest in Bengal, the Sub-Treasurer at Fort St. George will grant him a Draft on the Sub-Treasurer at Fort William payable at sight, for the sum in Calcutta Sicca Rupees, which may be due upon the Note, on account of interest, to the period of the last half yearly instalment.

24. The Proprietors of Notes who may require the interest to be paid at Bombay shall be entitled to receive payment at that Presidency in Cash at the Exchange of 100 Calcutta Sicca Rupees per 108 Bombay Rupees; or, if the holder of a Note at that Presidency, be desirous of receiving the interest in Bengal, the Sub-Treasurer at Bombay will grant him a Draft on the Sub-Treasurer at Fort William payable at sight, for the sum in Calcutta Sicca Rupees, which may be due upon the Note, on account of interest, to the period of the last half yearly instalment.

25. For the accommodation of the Proprietors of the Government Securities, whether such Proprietor be absent in Europe, or be resident in India, certain regulations have been established, and are now published in the Official Gazette, under which the Accountant General and Sub-Treasurer at each of the three Presidencies are empowered, by the authority and direction of the Honorable Court of Directors, to act in the management of all property invested in the Government Securities; and those Officers will accordingly, under the regulations in question, receive into their custody, under the responsibility of the Honourable East India Company, the Promissory Notes of the present Loan, on application being made for that purpose by the Proprietor, his Agent or Assign, and remit the interest (and the Principal also, if remittable) when it shall become due, according to the instructions which they may receive from the Proprietor for that purpose.

26. A Certificate or Acknowledgement will be granted in the following Form, for Subscriptions or Transfers which may be made at the Treasuries of the different Presidencies.

FORM OF CERTIFICATE.

"I do hereby acknowledge, that A. B. has this day paid into the Honorable Company's Treasury, the sum of Calcutta Sicca Rupees—; which is to be accounted for to him, or order, in manner following; Interest on the Principal at the rate of Eight per Cent per Annum from this date to the 30th June 1811, will be paid to him at the General Treasury of either of the Presidencies of Fort William, Fort St. George or Bombay, or at his option, be added to the Principal, he paying or receiving the fraction of 100 Calcutta Sicca Rupees, so that the amount may be brought to even hundreds. And for the Principal alone, or with the interest so added as the case may be, a Promissory Note, to be dated the 30th of June 1811, will be granted on

application to the Deputy Accountant General in Bengal, payable conformably to the conditions of the Advertisement published in the Calcutta Gazette of the 31st Dec. 1810.

"C. D.
Sub-Treasurer."

28. Promissory Notes under the signature of the Secretary to the Government at Fort William, will be granted in the following Form, in exchange for the Certificates or Acknowledgements.

"FORT WILLIAM.

"Promissory Note for Calcutta Sica Rupees. The Governor General in Council does hereby acknowledge to have received from A. B. the sum of Calcutta Sica Rupees _____, as a Loan to the Honorable the United Company of Merchants of England trading to the East Indies; and does hereby promise for and on behalf of the said United Company, to repay the said Loan, by paying the said sum to _____; his Executors or Administrators, or his or their Order, on demand, at the General Treasury at Fort William, after the expiration of sixty days notice of payment, to be given, by the Governor General in Council in the Calcutta Gazette, and to pay the Interest accruing on the said sum of Sica Rupees _____, at the rate of six per Cent per Annum, by half yearly payments, to the said _____; his Executors, Administrators, or his or their Order, on the 31st December and the 30th of June in each year, until the expiration of sixty days after such notice of payment, as aforesaid, when the Amount of Interest will be payable with the principal, and all further Interest cease. The Interest shall be payable at the General Treasuries of Fort William, Fort St. George or Bombay, either in cash, or at the option of the holder, by Bills to be drawn on the Honorable Court of Directors, at the rate of Two Shillings and Six Pence the Calcutta Sica Rupee, payable Twelve Months after Date, with a further option to the holder at Fort St. George or Bombay, to receive the Interest by a Draft at sight on the Sub-Treasurer at Fort William.

(Signed) "E. F."

Secretary to Government.

"ACCOUNTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE
Registered as No. _____
Published by Order of the Right Hon. the Governor General in Council,

H. ST. G. TUCKER, Sec. to Govt.

FORT WILLIAM.

PUBLIC DEPARTMENT, DEC. 31st 1810.

The following Regulations having been adopted by the Governor General in Council, under the authority and direction of the Honorable Court of Directors they are now published for general information.

2d. The Governor General in Council has been pleased to authorize the Accountant General and the Sub-Treasurer, for the time being, to act under the responsibility of the Honorable Company, as Agents (for the purposes herein after mentioned) of the public creditors of this Government, whether residing in Europe or elsewhere.

3d. The Officers abovementioned are authorized to receive charge of, and to grant, receipts in duplicate, for any Obligation or Loan Acknowledgements of this Government, which the Proprietor may wish to deposit with them.—No Note is to be received in deposit which shall not appear to be made out in the name of, or be regularly indorsed to, the person depositing it.—Persons desiring to deposit their Government Securities shall make their applications to the Accountant General and Sub-Treasurer in the form hereunto subjoined, No. 1; and the Receipt of those Officers will be given in the form No. 2.

4th. The Officers abovementioned will receive the Interest on any Government Paper, which may be deposited with them.—And will, according to the instructions of the Proprietor, remit the amount, either to England in Bills to be drawn on the Honorable Court of Directors, if the same shall be payable in such Bills by the terms of the Loan; or to the Presidencies of Fort St. George, or Bombay, by Draft on the public Treasuries of those Presidencies, or to any of the Stations subordinate

to this Presidency, by Drafts on the Collectors, or on the Residents at Delhi or Lucknow, according to the rates of Exchange at which Government may draw at the time—or they will pay the amount at the Presidency to any person nominated by the Proprietor to receive such payment.—The instructions as to the manner in which the Interest is to be paid, must be made out according to the forms hereunto subjoined, Nos. 3, 4, and 5, which are adapted to the several cases, above specified.—The Proprietor will be a liberty to substitute one of these modes of receiving the Interest for the other, as often as he shall think fit; provided that the fresh instructions be delivered at the Treasury one month before the day on which the Interest fall due.—Persons having more Notes than one in deposit may give separate instructions regarding the Interest on each Note, but the whole of the Interest on each Note must be received in the same manner and at the same time.

5th. When the Principal of any Government Paper so deposited shall become payable the abovementioned Officers will, according to the instructions of the Proprietors, either pay the amount, with the Interest due upon it, to such person as shall be appointed to receive the payment; or they will re-invest it in any other Loan, to which it may be subscribable at the time, or in the purchase of other Obligations or Loan Acknowledgements of this Government in the market, at the current price of the day.

The instructions for these purposes must be made out according to the forms hereunto subjoined, No. 6, 7, and 8, which are adapted to the three several cases above specified. The Proprietor may at any time substitute one of these modes of disposing of the principal for the other, provided that the fresh instructions be delivered at the Treasury one month before the day on which the principal falls due.—Persons having more Notes than one in deposit may give separate instructions regarding each Note, but the whole amount of each Note must be disposed of in the same manner and at the same time.

6th. If any Loan be opened by the Government of Fort William, into which the Paper deposited may be receivable, the Officers abovementioned are authorized to subscribe the Paper so deposited to such Loans, upon receiving the instructions of the Proprietors for that purpose; although the Notes may not be in course of payment. Instructions for this purpose must be made out according to the form No. 9.

7th. The Officers abovementioned are authorized to receive remittances, in Government Bills only, from Individuals desiring to purchase the public securities for deposit with them (provided such Bills shall be payable at the General Treasury, and shall amount to 1,000 Rs. Rs.) and to invest the amount, according to the instructions of the Proprietor in the Government Securities either by subscribing the amount to any Loan which may be open for the receipt of Cash, or by purchase in the Market at the current price of the day; instructions for this purpose shall be made out according to the forms hereunto subjoined Nos. 10, and 11.

8th. The Officers abovementioned are further authorized to invest the amount of Interest due on Paper deposited with them in the Government Securities, in either of the modes mentioned in the last Clause, upon receiving the Proprietor's instructions for that purpose; Such instructions must be made out in the form hereunto subjoined No. 12.

9th. The same Officers are further authorized at any time, on receiving proper authority and instructions from the Proprietor for that purpose, to indorse any one or more Notes deposited with them, as attornies of the Owner, to such person as he shall direct, or to sell the same on the Owner's account at the current price of the day, and to pay over the proceeds in Cash at the Treasury to such person as the Proprietor may appoint to receive the same, provided that the whole amount of each Note sold, shall be payable in one sum, and to the same person. But they are prohibited from reinvesting the proceeds of Paper so sold, or from disposing of it in any other manner, than by such payment at the Treasury, as above mentioned, to the order of the Proprietor. Any fees, which may have become due according to the rates herein-after prescribed upon the paper required to be indorsed, are to be paid before the indorsement is made, or in case of the sale of the paper, the fees shall be deducted from the amount proceeds before it is

paid over. The Power of Attorney to Indorse, or to sell, must be made out according to the Form No. 13; the direction to Indorse according to the Form No. 14; and the direction to sell, and the order to pay, according to the Form No. 15.

10. If Government should at any future period grant a remittance of the Principal of any paper deposited under the terms of this Advertisement, the Officers abovementioned will remit the Principal upon receiving instructions from the Proprietor to that effect.—Such instructions must be made out according to the Form No. 16. The Proprietor may at any time withdraw the Government Securities deposited, or any part of them, from the charge of the abovementioned Officers, and such Securities will be delivered up to the Proprietor himself, or to any other person whom he may authorize to receive them upon payment of such fees as may have become due to the Accountant General and Sub-Treasurer, according to the rates hereafter specified upon the paper so required to be delivered up. The authority to receive deposited paper, must be made out according to the Form No. 17.

12. In each of the cases in which the Officers abovementioned are authorized to invest money in the public Securities, it is to be understood, that they will invest as nearly as possible, the whole amount, but that they are in no case and upon no account, to exceed it.—Such fractional sum as may remain in their hands above the amount invested, will be payable on demand at the Treasury to the order of the Proprietor, such order is to be made out according to the Form No. 18.

13. The full postage must be paid on all Letters directed to the Officers abovementioned, and the full postage on all Letters from them will be charged to the persons to whom they are addressed. All letters addressed to them are to be superscribed in the following manner:

"To the Accountant General
and Sub-Treasurer."
FORT WILLIAM."

14th. The responsibility of the Honorable Company is strictly confined to the cases above specified, and to such transactions as shall be conducted according to the prescribed forms. These forms will be printed and furnished in blank at the different Presidencies, and at the India House, to persons desirous of availing themselves of the agency of the public Servants, and no other than the forms so furnished, will be received or acted upon by those Officers.

15th. Commission shall payable to the Accountant General and Sub-Treasurer on the several transactions above specified, according to the subjoined rates.

INTEREST.
1. On the receipt and remittance, or investment of Interest on Paper deposited, $\frac{1}{2}$ per Cent on the whole transaction, but no Commission is to be chargeable on the remittance by Bills on the Court of Directors for Interest arising from the Notes of any Loan, prior to that published under this date.

PRINCIPAL.
2. On the remittance of the principal of Notes deposited (in the event of such remittance being granted at any future period, four Annas per Mille.

DEPOSIT.
3d. On receiving each Promissory Note, or Loan Acknowledgement, into deposit; if the sum do not exceed 10,000 Rupees, a fee of five Rupees; if the sum exceed 10,000 Rupees, a fee of ten Rupees.

TRANSFERS.
4. On Transferring any Government Securities, or Loan Acknowledgements, to a new Loan, a Commission at the rate of one Rupee per Mille.

Receiving and Transferring.
5. On receiving payment of Notes deposited, and Subscribing the amount to a new Loan, one Rupee per Mille.

Receiving by Remittance and Transferring.
6. On receiving remittances by Government Bills, and subscribing the amount to a Loan, one eighth or two Annas per cent.
Receiving by Remittance and Purchasing.
7. On receiving remittances by Government Bills, and investing the amount in the public securities by purchase in the Market, $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.

Sale.
8. On the Sale of notes deposited in the Market, and payment of the amount to the Proprietor's Order, $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.

Returning deposits.

9. On Indorsing Notes by direction of the Proprietor, when the Sale is not effected by the Accountant General and Sub-Treasurer, a fee of Five Rupees, if the sum do not exceed 10,000 Rupees; and if the sum exceed 10,000 Rupees, a fee of Ten Rupees.

10th. Such Fees or Commission as may have become due on any of the abovementioned transactions, from any person depositing Paper will be deducted by the Accountant General and Sub-Treasurer from the first Interest received by them, from any Paper in deposit belonging to such person, but if these Officers shall in any instance omit to deduct their Fees or Commission from the Interest coming first to their hands, they shall not be at liberty to make the deduction at any future period.

17th. Government reserves to itself the liberty of withdrawing the authority hereby granted to the Accountant General and Sub-Treasurer, upon giving two years notice of their intention so to do, in the Calcutta Gazette, and at the expiration of such notice, those Officers will cease to act in the concerns of Individuals; but any Government Paper which may have been deposited with them, will remain for safe custody at the Treasury until claimed by the Proprietors.

Published by order of Right Honorable the Governor General in Council.

H. ST. G. TUCKER.

Sec. to the Government.

No. 1.

Form of Application to be allowed to deposit Public Securities, with the Accountant General and Sub-Treasurer.

[Insert the year and day of the month on which the application is made, and the place at which it is signed.]

GENTLEMEN,

Please to receive the Public Securities here under mentioned, into your charge, according to the terms of the Advertisement published in the Calcutta Gazette of the 31st December 1810.

No. of for Sa. Rs. dated

No. of for Sa. Rs. dated

I am

Gentle

To the Accountant General
and Sub-Treasurer.

FORT WILLIAM.

No. 2.

Form of the Accountant General and Sub-Treasurer's Receipt for Paper deposited.

FORT WILLIAM, GENERAL TREASURY.

Received of _____ the undermentioned Public Securities to be kept under our charge, upon the terms of the Advertisement published in the Calcutta Gazette of the 31st December, 1810.

No. of for Sa. Rs. dated

No. of for Sa. Rs. dated

C. D. Accountant General,

E. F. Sub-Treasurer.

No. 3.

Form of the Instruction for Receipt of Interest.

Where to be remitted by Bills on the Court of Directors.

[Insert date of time and place of filling up the instruction.]

GENTLEMEN,

Please to receive the Interest accruing from time to time on the undermentioned Public Securities deposited with you, in Bills on the Honorable Court of Directors, according to the conditions of the Loans, to which those Securities belong.

The Bills to be made payable to A. B. or order, and to be indorsed to the address of C. D. at E. Insert the name of the person and place to No. of for Sa. Rs. which the Bills are to No. of for Sa. Rs. be directed.

I am,

Gentlemen,

&c. &c. &c.

To the Accountant General

and Sub-Treasurer.

FORT WILLIAM.

No. 4.

Where to be remitted by Bills on the

Collectors of Revenue.

[Date of time and place.]

GENTLEMEN,

Please, to remit the interest accruing from time to time on the undermentioned Notes deposited with you by draft on.

The Collector of _____

The Resident of _____

Payable to A. B. and to indorse the said draft to C. D. at E.

I insert the name of the person and place to which the Bills are to be directed.

No. of for Sa. Rs.
No. of for Sa. Rs.

I am,
Gentlemen,
&c. &c. &c.
To the Accountant General
and Sub-Treasurer,
FORT WILLIAM.

No. 5.
Where to be paid at the Treasury.

[Date of time and place.]

GENTLEMEN,
Please to pay the amount of the Interest accruing from time to time on the undermentioned Securities deposited with you to A. B. of C. or his order, on my account, upon demand, at the Treasury of Fort William.

No. of for Sa. Rs.
No. of for Sa. Rs.

I am,
Gentlemen,
&c. &c. &c.

To the Accountant General
and Sub-Treasurer,
FORT WILLIAM.

No. 6.

Form of Instruction for the disposal of the Principal and Interest of Paper deposited when it comes in course of Payment.

Where to be Subscribed to any Loan which may be open at the time.

[Date of time and place.]

GENTLEMEN,
Please to subscribe the undermentioned securities deposited with you, when they shall come in course of payment to such Loan of the Bengal Government as may be then open.

No. of for Sa. Rs.
No. of for Sa. Rs.

I am,

Gentlemen,
&c. &c. &c.

To the Accountant General
and Sub-Treasurer,
FORT WILLIAM.

No. 7.

to be invested in other public Securities.

[Date of time and place.]

GENTLEMEN,
Please to invest the amount due on the undermentioned public Securities deposited with you, when they shall be paid off, in other Loan Acknowledgements or Promissory Notes of the Bengal Government, and retain the same (when purchased) in deposit on my account, upon the terms of the Advertisement published in the Calcutta Gazette of the 31st December 1810.

No. of for Sa. Rs.
No. of for Sa. Rs.

I am,

Gentlemen,
&c. &c. &c.

To the Accountant General
and Sub-Treasurer,
FORT WILLIAM.

No. 8.
Where to be paid to the Owner's Order.
[Date of time and place.]

GENTLEMEN,
Please to pay the amount due on the undermentioned public Securities deposited with you when the same shall come into course of payment to A. B. or Order, on my account, upon demand thereof, at the Treasury of Fort William.

No. of for Sa. Rs.
No. of for Sa. Rs.

I am, Gentlemen, &c. &c.

To the Accountant General
and Sub-Treasurer,
FORT WILLIAM.

No. 9.

Form of Instruction to subscribe deposited Paper not in course of payment to a New Loan.

[Date of time and place.]

GENTLEMEN,
Please to subscribe the undermentioned public securities deposited with you to the Loan now open on my account.

No. of for Sa. Rs.
No. of for Sa. Rs.

I am,
Gentlemen,
&c. &c. &c.

To the Accountant General
and Sub-Treasurer,
FORT WILLIAM.

No. 10.

Form of Instruction to invest the amount of Government Bills.

Where to be subscribed for a Loan.

[Date of time and place.]

GENTLEMEN,
Please to subscribe the amount of the undermentioned Bills transmitted herewith to the Loan now open on my account, and to retain the Securities received for such Subscription in deposit for me, under the terms of the Advertisement published in the Calcutta Gazette of the 31st December, 1810.

One Bill drawn by on the Governor Gen.
in Council, for Sa. Rs.

One Bill drawn by on the Governor Gen.
in Council, for Sa. Rs.

I am,
Gentlemen,
&c. &c. &c.

To the Accountant General
and Sub-Treasurer,
FORT WILLIAM.

No. 11.

Where to be Invested in Paper purchased.

[Date of time and place.]

GENTLEMEN,
Please to invest the amount of the undermentioned Bills when the same shall become payable at the Treasury, in Loan Acknowledgements or Promissory Notes of the Bengal Government in my name, and on my account, and to retain the same when purchased in deposit under the terms of the Advertisement published in the Calcutta Gazette of the 31st December, 1810.

One Bill drawn by on the Governor Gen.
in Council, for Sa. Rs.

One Bill drawn by on the Governor Gen.
in Council, for Sa. Rs.

I am,
Gentlemen,
&c. &c. &c.

To the Accountant General
and Sub-Treasurer,
FORT WILLIAM.

No. 12.

Form of Instruction to invest the amount of Interest accruing on Paper deposited in the purchase of other Paper.

[Date of time and place.]

GENTLEMEN,
Please to invest the amount of Interest accruing from time to time on the undermentioned Securities deposited with you in the purchase of other Loan Acknowledgements or Promissory Notes of the Bengal Government in my name, and on my account, and to retain the same (when purchased) in deposit under the terms of the Advertisement published in the Calcutta Gazette of the 31st December, 1810.

No. of for Sa. Rs.
No. of for Sa. Rs.

I am,
Gentlemen,
&c. &c. &c.

To the Accountant General
and Sub-Treasurer,
FORT WILLIAM.

No. 13.

Form of power of Attorney to the Account General and Sub-Treasurer, to sell or indorse Paper deposited.

KNOW ALL MEN by these presents, that I do make, constitute, and appoint the persons at present exercising the Offices of Accountant General and Sub-Treasurer of the United Company of Merchants of England trading to the East Indies at Fort William in Bengal to be my joint Attornies, (and from time to time, as any other person shall be appointed to exercise either of the said offices, I do substitute the person so appointed, so that this power shall always be executed jointly by the persons exercising the said Offices,) in my name and on my behalf, to indorse, sell, and assign, all or any Securities of the said Company deposited, or which may hereafter be deposited by or for me, with the said Accountant General & Sub-Treasurer, under the terms of an advertisement published in the Calcutta Gazette of the 31st December 1810, and to receive the consideration Money, and to give a receipt or receipts for the same, and to do all lawful acts requisite for affecting the premises, hereby ratifying and confirming all that the said Accountant General and Sub-Treasurer for the time being shall do therein by virtue hereof.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and seal, this day of in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and

Signed, Sealed and Delivered by in the presence of us.

N. B. The date is to be inserted at the time of execution in words at length, and the place of abode and quality of the witnesses written against their names.

No. 14.

Form of the instruction to Indorse over Paper deposited.

[Date of time and place.]

GENTLEMEN,
By Virtue of my power of Attorney to you dated please to Indorse the undermentioned securities deposited with you to A. B. and to deliver the same to the Indorsee or his Order.

No. of for Sa. Rs.
No. of for Sa. Rs.

I am, Gentlemen, &c.

To the Accountant General
and Sub-Treasurer,
FORT WILLIAM.

No. 15.
Form of direction to sell Paper deposited.

[Date of time and place.]

GENTLEMEN,
By Virtue of my power of Attorney to you dated please to sell on my account the undermentioned securities deposited with you on my account, and to pay the proceeds to A. B. or his order on my account, upon demand at the Treasury at Fort William.

No. of for Sa. Rs.
No. of for Sa. Rs.

I am Gentlemen, &c.

To the Accountant General
and Sub-Treasurer,
FORT WILLIAM.

No. 16.

Form of Instruction to remit the principal of Government Securities.

[Date of time and place.]

GENTLEMEN,
Please to remit the Principal and Interest of the undermentioned Securities deposited with you in Bills of the Governor General in Council, on the Honorable the Court of Directors, if any such remittance for the Principal shall have been, on the receipt of this instructions, or shall at any time, (until further orders from me,) be granted by the Bengal Government.

No. of for Sa. Rs.
No. of for Sa. Rs.

I am,
Gentlemen,
&c. &c. &c.

To the Accountant General
and Sub-Treasurer,
FORT WILLIAM.

No. 17.

Form of Direction to deliver up deposited Paper.

[Date of time and place.]

GENTLEMEN,
Please to deliver the undermentioned Securities deposited with you to A. B. on my account.

No. of for Sa. Rs.
No. of for Sa. Rs.

I am,
Gentlemen,
&c. &c. &c.

To the Accountant General
and Sub-Treasurer,
FORT WILLIAM.

No. 18.

Form of Draft for Cash Balance.

[Date of time and place.]

GENTLEMEN,
Please to pay the Balance of Cash at my Credit, with you to A. B. of order.

I am, Gentlemen, &c. &c. &c.

To the Accountant General
and Sub-Treasurer,
FORT WILLIAM.

Published by Order of the Honble
the Governor in Council,
F. WARDEN,
Chief Sec.

BOMBAY CASTLE,
1st February 1811.

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